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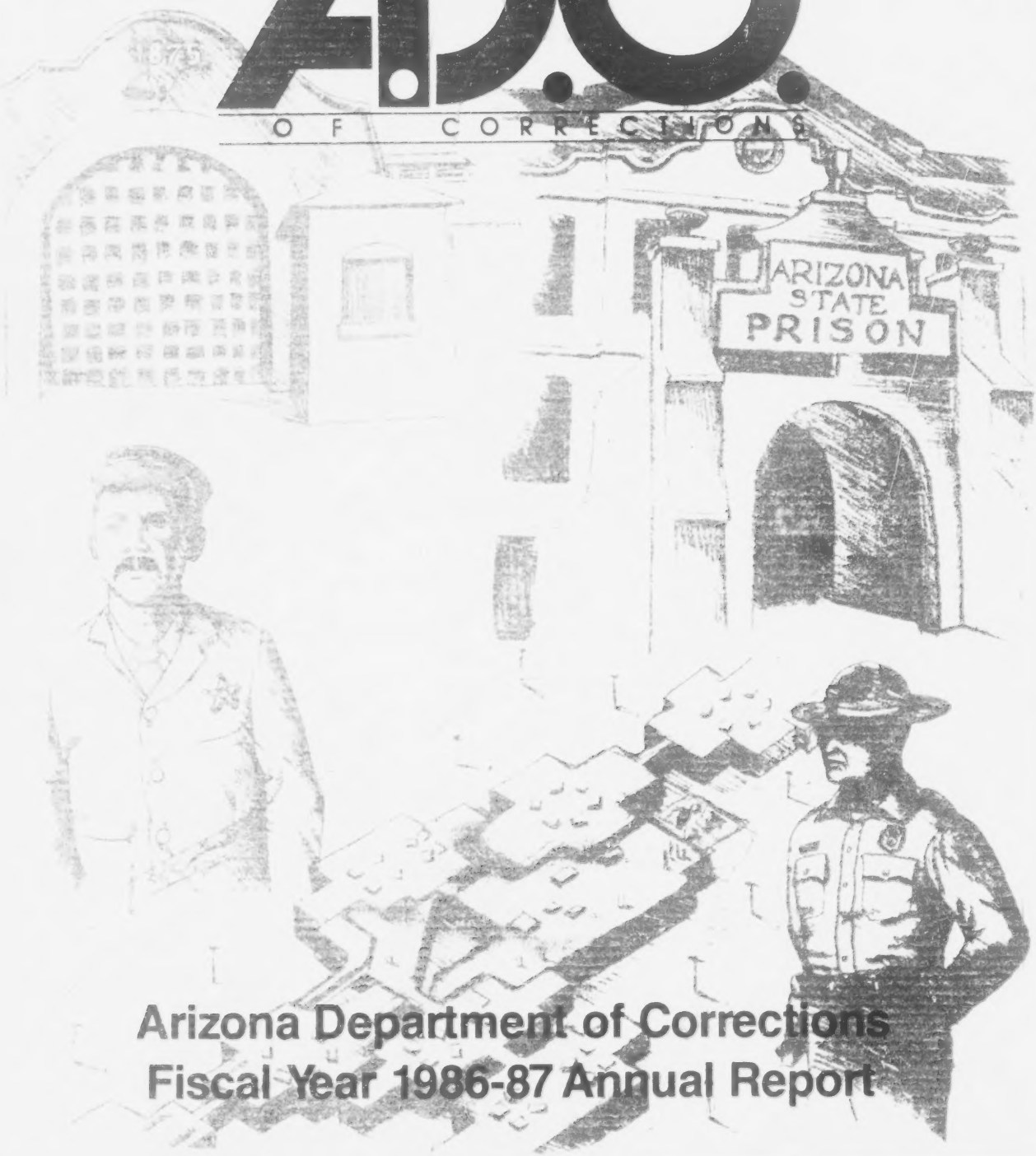
ARIZONA DEPARTMENT

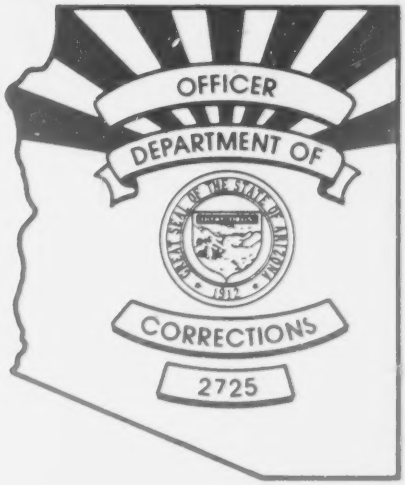
A.D.C.

OF CORRECTIONS



Arizona Department of Corrections
Fiscal Year 1986-87 Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1986-87 Annual Report



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Letter to the Governor

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EVAN MECHAM
GOVERNOR

SAMUEL A. LEWIS
DIRECTOR

The Honorable Evan Mecham
Governor of Arizona
State Capitol
1700 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Governor Mecham:

I am pleased to submit the Fiscal Year 1986-87 Annual Report of the Arizona Department of Corrections.

This report provides an organizational overview of the Department and describes major projects and accomplishments of the last fiscal year.

The energies of Department staff have been focused on strategies to work within a framework of very limited resources to meet the needs of an expanding adult inmate and juvenile offender population.

State revenue shortfalls required a $19.7 million cutback in the Department's operating budget. All staff recruitment was discontinued, capital equipment purchases were frozen, all non-budgeted positions were eliminated along with employee paid overtime. This cutback produced a 50% depletion in food and other critical supplies, an increase of over 140% in the accrued value of employee overtime. Additionally, the 1987-88 fiscal year began with 1,200 vacant employee positions.

Our ability to effectively manage more offenders with diminished resources lies with the 5,000 plus dedicated employees whose services contribute to any successes this Department may achieve. This report is a reflection of their skill and commitment to the Department's mission.

We also recognize and appreciate your support in addressing the unique problems confronting Corrections in Arizona.

Sincerely,

Samuel A. Lewis
Director

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Mission Statement

The mission of the Arizona Department of Corrections is to serve and protect the people of the State by imprisoning those offenders legally committed to the Department.

The Department will accomplish this by:

- maintaining effective custody and control over offenders.
- maintaining a healthy, safe, and secure environment for staff and offenders.
- providing quality programs to offenders so they will have opportunities to learn more responsible behaviors and increase their chances of returning into society as law-abiding citizens.

To accomplish the above we recognize the need to:

- develop and maintain a professional staff recognizing that each employee is an important contributor to the system.
- assure that each employee has available the opportunities for personal and professional growth through training, education, and career development.

We believe the Department has the managerial and operational responsibility to be accountable to the public. This includes the Judicial, Legislative, and Executive branches of Government, the adult prisoners and juvenile offenders, and most importantly, the citizens of Arizona. In pursuit of this obligation the Department will maintain open lines of communication in a timely, professional, and efficient manner.

We further believe that by integrating priorities and expectations into unified operating plans, which clearly state goals, objectives, professional standards, and direction, we will respond effectively to the changing demands placed upon the agency.

We value honesty and integrity in our relationships, and we place a high priority on quality of services and development of teamwork, trust, and open communication. We are committed to this goal internally throughout and externally to the public.

We will maintain an environment that is humane and fair to both employees and offenders, utilizing a grievance/discipline system that fosters due process and is consistently administered in the review and redress of wrongs. We will employ an objective classification system of offenders based upon behavior, criminal history, and performance.

We believe in encouraging, recognizing, and rewarding examples of professional leadership at all levels which contribute to the enhancement of our responsibility to serve and protect the people of the State of Arizona.

These beliefs are achievable to the extent that the resources necessary for their accomplishment are provided to the department.

Directory

Director's Office	255-5497
Administration Division	255-3525
Business and Finance Bureau	255-4683
Communications Bureau	255-1462
Data Management Bureau	255-4527
Facilities Maintenance and Planning Bureau	255-3251
Management and Budget Bureau	255-3460
Support Services Bureau	255-3023
Human Resources/Development Division	255-5820
Health Services Bureau	255-3365
Personnel Services Bureau	255-3197
Planning Bureau	255-3691
Staff Development/Training Bureau	255-3320
Adult Institutions Division	255-3894
Arizona State Prison Complex-Douglas	364-7521
Arizona State Prison Complex-Florence	868-4011
Arizona State Prison Complex-Perryville	935-9371
Arizona State Prison Complex-Phoenix	255-4095
Arizona State Prison Complex-Tucson	574-0024
Arizona State Prison Complex-Winslow	289-4685
Arizona State Prison-Fort Grant	828-3393
Arizona State Prison-Safford	428-4698
Offender Services Bureau	255-3896
Juvenile/Community Services Division	255-5306
Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution	869-9050
Alamo Juvenile Institution	255-4396
Catalina Mountain Juvenile Institution	628-5351
New Dawn Juvenile Institution	255-4689
Community Services Bureau	255-3421
Northern Arizona Correctional Release Center	255-3780
Southern Arizona Correctional Release Center	884-8541
Northern Arizona Juvenile Conservation Center	526-9348
Superior Juvenile Conservation Center (formerly Camp Davis)	868-4007
Ironwood Correctional Release Center	255-3397
Desert Valley Learning Center	255-3731
Inspections and Investigations Division	255-3723
Criminal Investigations Bureau	255-1561
Inspections and Systems Bureau	255-5857
Intelligence Bureau	255-3246
Internal Affairs Bureau	255-3061
Arizona Correctional Industries Program (ACI)	255-5786
Agribusiness Bureau	868-4011
Business and Finance Bureau	255-1464
Marketing and Sales Bureau	255-1464
Operations Bureau	255-5786

Arizona Department of Corrections
1601 West Jefferson
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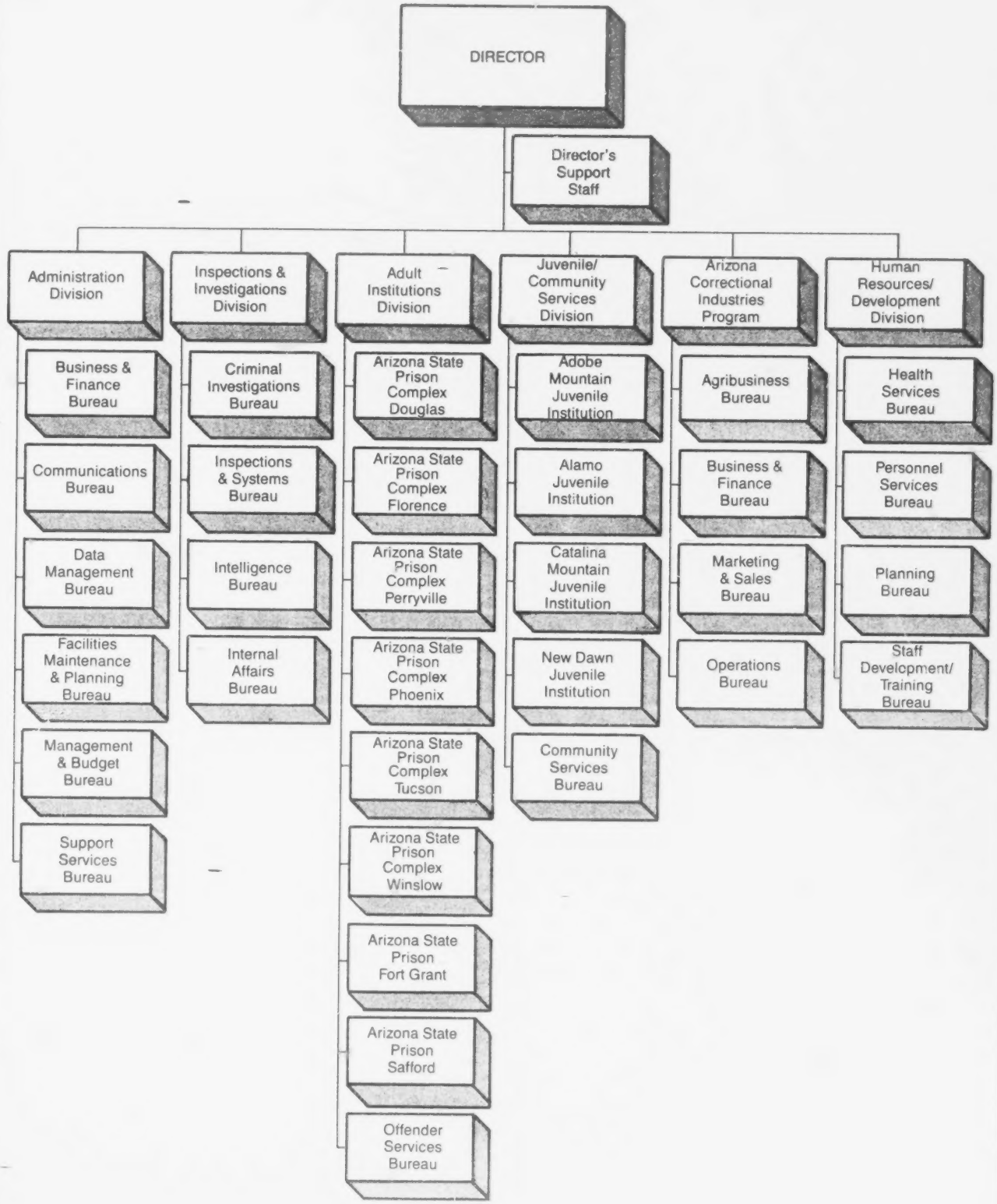
Organizational Structure, June 1987



Map Legend

1 Central Administrative Office

Adult Prisons

2 Arizona State Prison Complex-Perryville
- San Pedro
- Santa Cruz
- San Juan
- Santa Maria

3 Arizona State Prison Complex-Phoenix
- Alhambra
- Aspen Correctional Center for DWIs
- Flamenco Mental Health Unit
- Arizona Center for Women

4 Arizona State Prison Complex-Florence
- North
- South
- East
- Central
- Administrative Segregation
- Picacho Correctional Work Center
- Special Management Unit (future)

5 Arizona State Prison Complex-Tucson
- Minimum Custody Unit
- Rincon
- Santa Rita
- Cimarron

6 Arizona State Prison Complex-Douglas
- Pima
- Hopi
- Papago
- Apache
- Navajo
- Maricopa

7 Arizona State Prison Complex-Winslow
- Mancamp
- Minimum (future)
- Medium (future)

8 Arizona State Prison-Fort Grant

9 Arizona State Prison-Safford

10 Arizona State Prison-Yuma (future)

Juvenile Institutions

11 Adobe Mountain Juvenile Institution
12 Alamo Juvenile Institution
13 New Dawn Juvenile Institution
14 Catalina Mountain Juvenile Institution
15 Black Canyon Juvenile Institution (future)
16 Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution (future)

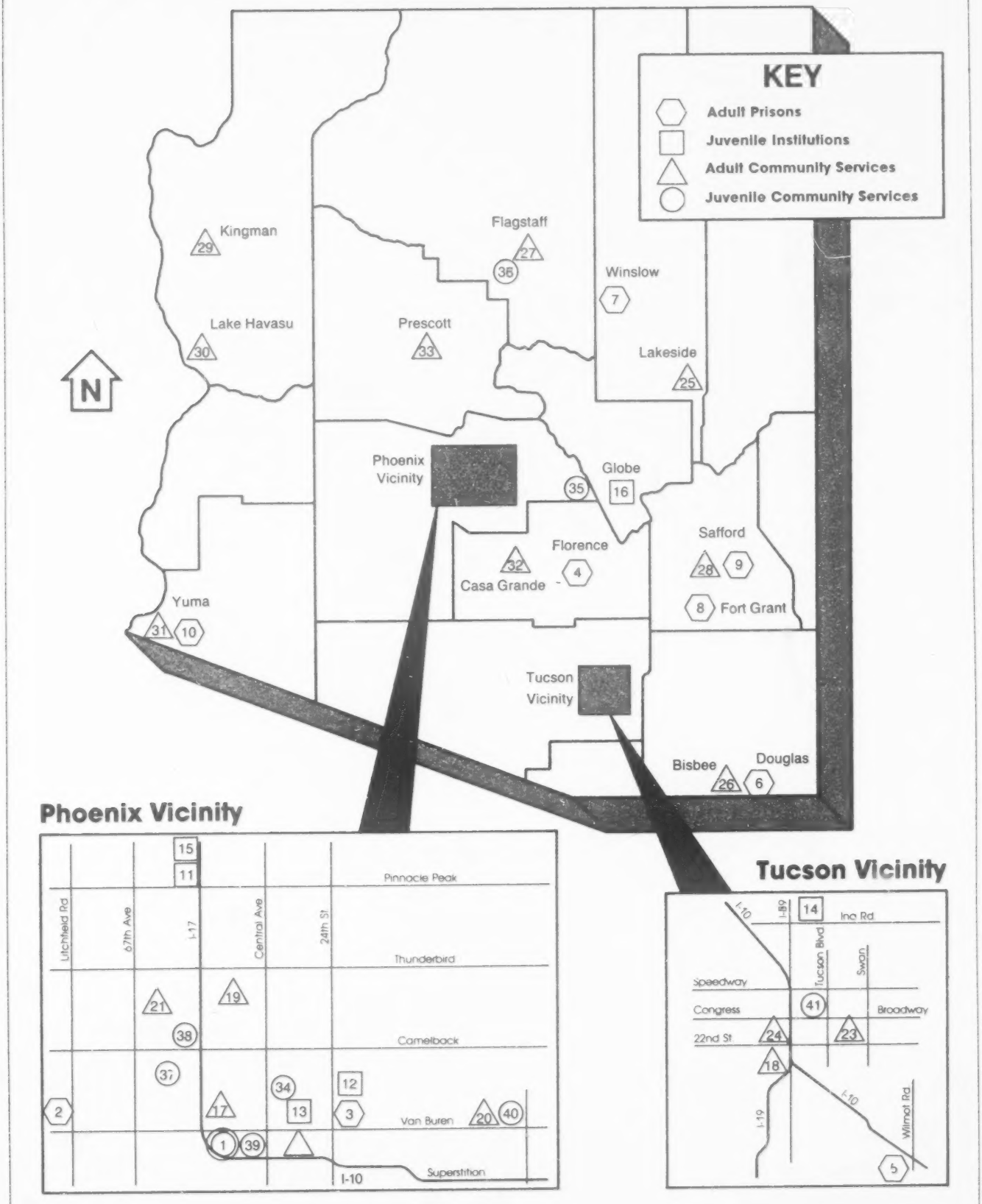
Adult Community Services

17 Northern Arizona Correctional Release Center
18 Southern Arizona Correctional Release Center
19 Northern Maricopa County Parole
20 Eastern Maricopa County Parole
21 Western Maricopa County Parole
22 Southern Maricopa County Parole
23 Eastern Pima County Parole
24 Western Pima County Parole
25 Apache/Navajo County Parole
26 Cochise/Santa Cruz County Parole
27 Cocorino County Parole
28 Gila/Greenlee/Graham County Parole
29 Northern Mohave County Parole
30 Southern Mohave/Northern LaPaz County Parole
31 Southern LaPaz/Yuma County Parole
32 Pinal County Parole
33 Yavapai County Parole

Juvenile Community Services

34 Desert Valley Learning Center
35 Superior Juvenile Conservation Camp
36 Northern Arizona Juvenile Conservation Center (satellite of Adobe Mountain)
37 Ironwood Correctional Release Center
38 North Phoenix Juvenile Parole
39 South Phoenix Juvenile Parole
40 Mesa Juvenile Parole
41 Tucson Juvenile Parole

Map of Facilities



Director's Office

Under the direction of Samuel A. Lewis, the Department continued to upgrade and strengthen the daily operation of our institutions.

A significant increase in the inmate/juvenile offender population, coupled with limited resources, presented enormous challenges. When Samuel Lewis was appointed Director in May of 1985, there were 4015 employees, 8113 inmates and 623 juvenile offenders. By the end of 1987, the Department had 5634 employees, 10,892 inmates and 725 juvenile offenders.

During the month of March, the Department experienced the highest intake in history. A record 669 adults were admitted to the system; the previous high was 509, which occurred in January.

In the last half of fiscal year 1986-87, a state revenue shortage necessitated all agencies decrease their budgets by 10%. The Department's $19.7 million budget reduction resulted in no overtime pay for employees, no capital equipment purchases, suspension of hiring to fill vacant positions, and the elimination of all clerical pool, seasonal and non-budgeted limited positions.

This budget shortfall was at great cost to the Department. The hiring freeze caused the existing security staff to work an extensive amount of overtime hours to compensate for the lack of manpower. The many hours of compensatory time, worked primarily by Correctional Service Officers, created significant problems for the Department. In addition, full activation of the prisons at Winslow and Yuma was deferred.

Suggestions on cost reduction measures were solicited from staff and a number of these were implemented. The areas where suggestions were adopted include utility conservation, closely monitoring the purchase of office supplies, and keeping commercial sanitation/cleaning supplies to a minimum.

In response to a request from the Governor, the Director's Executive Management Team launched intensive studies and completed reports on: the Department's mission and individual division missions and goals for a four-year period; a Twenty Year Plan; Prison Privatization; a Drug Free Prison System; the feasibility of a Shock Incarceration Program for youthful offenders; the feasibility of a Home Arrest Program; options for the sale of the Arizona Center for Women (ACW), which was approved last legislative session; and the Arizona Correctional Industries (ACI) Agribusiness Potential Farm Plan, which is aimed at making the prison system more self-sufficient.

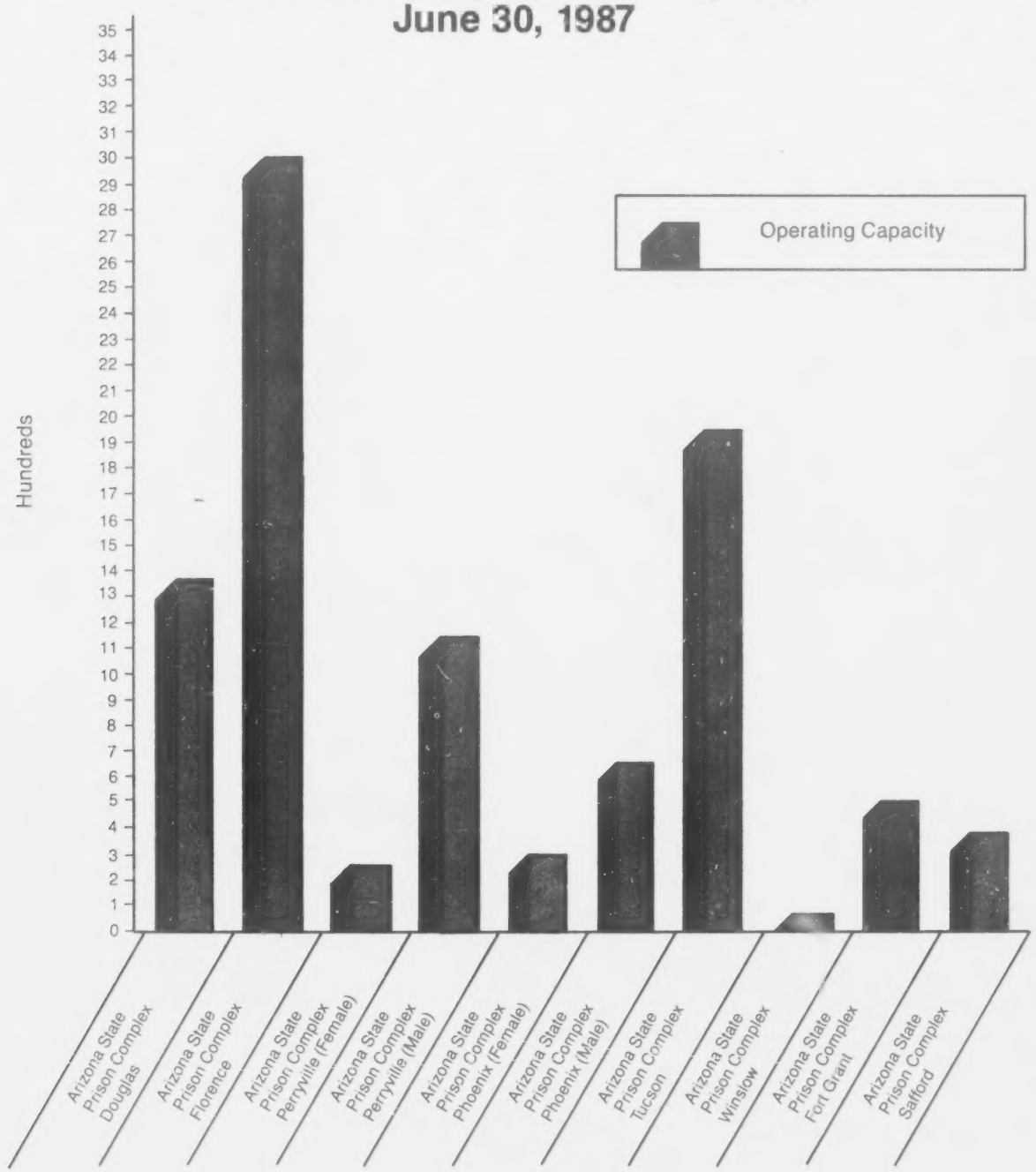
Two major inmate disturbances occurred at separate prisons within a three month period. Damage at both institutions was extensive, and as a result, deactivated a total of 700 beds. A bill passed during the previous legislative session made an individual found guilty of participating in a prison riot, guilty of a Class 2 felony. A grand jury indicted 13 inmates in one disturbance for crimes including attempted murder, arson of an occupied structure, aggravated assault and destruction of, or injury to a public jail. Some 58 inmates were identified in the second disturbance for criminal prosecution. There were no major injuries reported in either disturbance, and reactivation of these facilities was completed.

A number of Department-wide improvements were made to streamline operations, to enhance accountability and control:

- A new classification system for adults and juveniles was developed and implemented at the request of the Legislature. The new system was designed to enhance protection of the public, Department staff, and the inmate population by assigning inmates to the appropriate prison and level of supervision.
- Escape prevention was improved by increasing the control and move ment of inmates and juvenile offenders. The number of escapes during the 1986-87 fiscal year was 51 compared to 65 in 1985-86.
- Because of the dramatic inmate population growth, and the projected growth for the next ten years, the Department launched an intensive recruitment program to fill vacancies in existing institutions.
- A new policy on employee discipline was established to encourage compliance with established behavioral standards and to protect the integrity and reputation of the Department. A detailed reference manual for use by supervisors was also prepared.
- A Department-wide automated accounting system, known as Standard Accounting and Reporting System (STARS), was established.
- A centralized employee promotion mechanism was also implemented to ensure a fair process.

The Director's support staff was comprised of the Administrative Officer for Management, Public Information Officer, Employee Relations Officer, Grievance Coordinator, Legislative Liaison, and Attorney General Liaison. ■

Adult Prison Operational Capacity
June 30, 1987



Total Operating Capacity	9,582

Adult Institutions Division

The Division of Adult Institutions is comprised of the Bureau of Offender Services and 27 prisons housing approximately 10,500 adult inmates. The Bureau of Offender Services oversees the functions and responsibilities of inmate classification, inmate records, time computations, special services, i.e., extraditions and interstate transfers, and the administration of educational and recreational programs offered to inmates. This division also provides pastoral programs for adult inmates.

The issue of overcrowded prisons was again the main emphasis of this Division during fiscal year 1986-87. A total of 6,658 inmates were admitted to the Arizona Department of Corrections during this fiscal year. This represents an increase of 1,544 inmates over the previous fiscal year.

As a result of new construction, a total of 1,374 beds were added this year to the adult prison system. A total of 744 beds at the Cimarron Unit ASPC-Tucson and 400 beds at ASPC-Douglas/Mohave Unit opened during September, 1986, creating 1,144 close-custody beds. Fifty beds at ASPC-Winslow opened in November, 1986. The man camp previously used to house Winslow inmates was vacated during this same period. ASPC-Tucson/Complex Detention Center opened November 3, 1986, establishing 80 special use beds. One hundred low custody beds were completed at ASP-Safford in December, 1986, increasing the operational capacity of that facility to 384 beds. Also, more beds were added through double-bunking.

In addition to the new beds, the following major events occurred during fiscal year 1986-87:

A new 768 bed Special Management Unit was constructed at ASPC-Florence. This high custody level institution will begin housing inmates in October, 1987.

The 200 bed Tent Unit at ASPC-Tucson closed in September 1986, in accordance with legislative mandate.

Fifty male inmates were moved to the new 250 bed facility at ASP-Yuma in January, 1987, to construct a warehouse, erect a fence, paint the institution, install furniture, and construct the access perimeter road.

Fencing of all low custody facilities was achieved during this fiscal year.

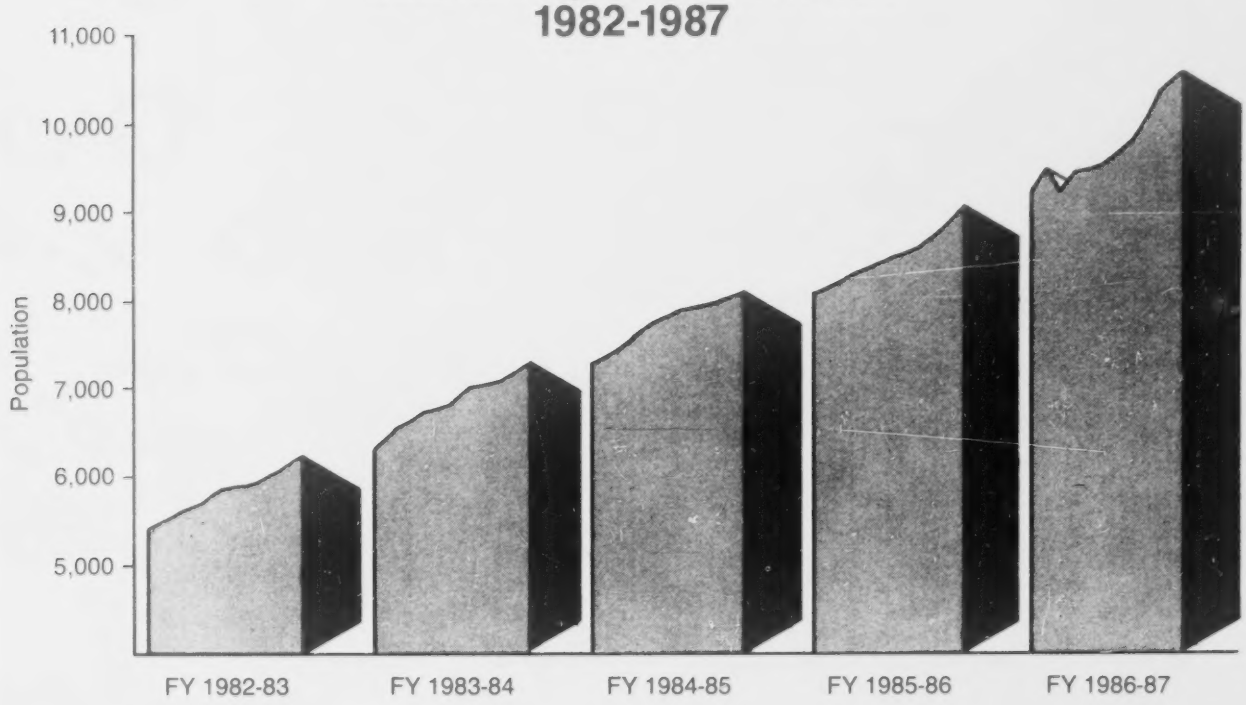
A new Inmate Classification System was implemented in August, 1986. The new system rates adult inmates numerically on the basis of public risk, institutions risk and program needs. Institutions have been similarly rated so that needs are objectively matched with institutional capabilities. Refinements to this system were accomplished in February, 1987. These refinements consisted of allowing appropriate inmates to achieve lesser custody status in a more timely manner.

The Open Records Law went into effect in August, 1986, which permits the public to view non-confidential material in inmate files.

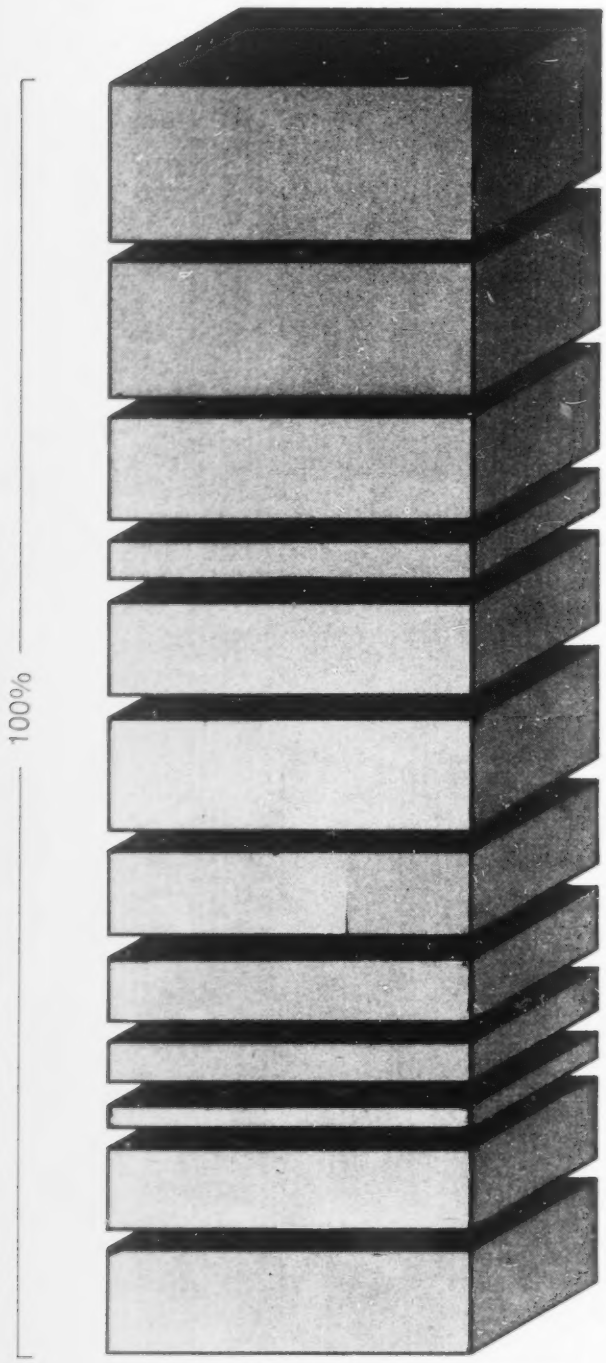
A work/programs task force was established during fiscal year 1986-87 in order to develop and expand work release programs for adult inmates.

In January, 1986, the Department entered into a contract with the Department of Transportation to

Inmate Population Growth 1982-1987

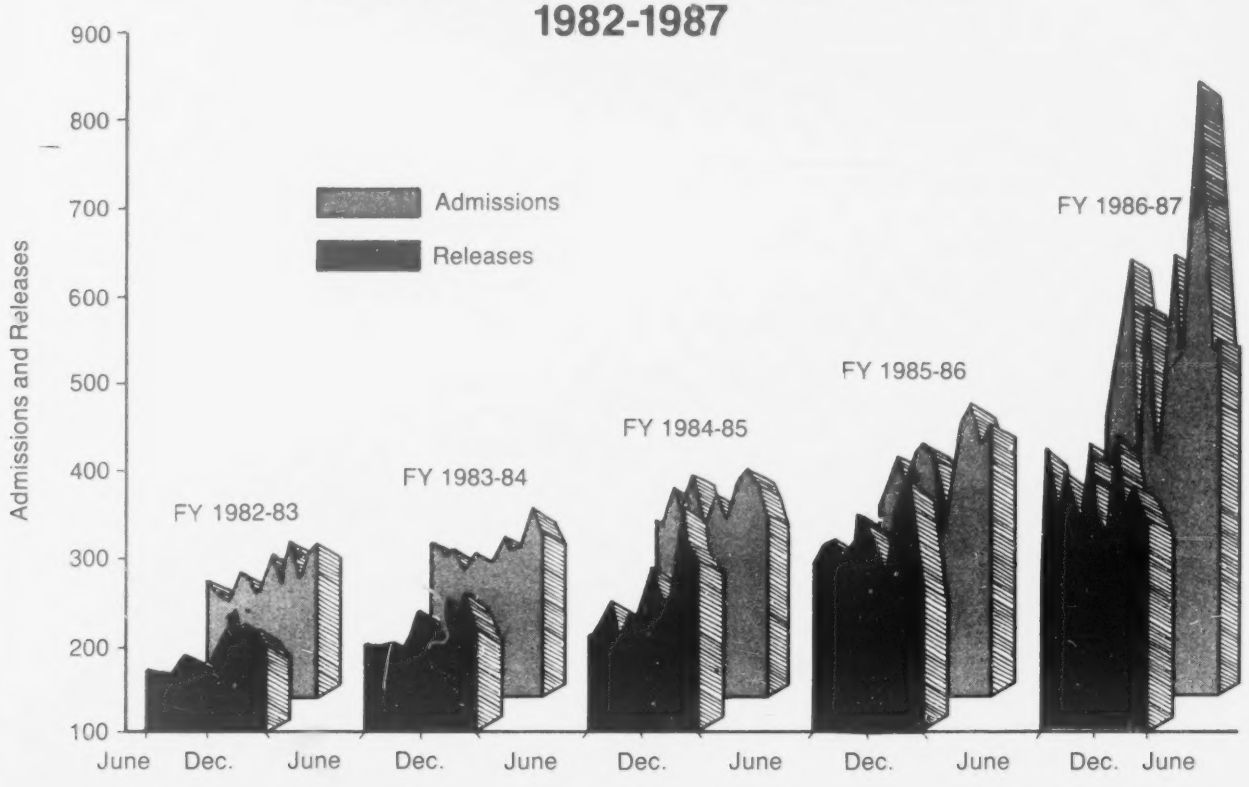


Inmate Offense Categories
June 30, 1987



15%	Burglary
13%	Theft
10%	Robbery
4%	All Sexual Offenses
9%	Homicide
11%	Drug Offenses
8%	Assault
6%	DWI
4%	Forgery Fraud
2%	Kidnapping
8%	Public Order
10%	All Other

Crimes Against Persons	35%
Property Crimes	35%
Morals/Decency Crimes	15%
Public Order Crimes	14%
Other Crimes	1%
	100%



provide work crews to highway maintenance projects. This program has proven to be extremely successful and during calendar year 1986, inmate crews worked a total of 208,000 hours resulting in a considerable savings to the State. All institutions, with the exception of Safford, have provided inmates to the ADOT work program.

In October, 1986 female DWI inmates began working for the Department of Administration. Previously, DOA had employed only male DWI inmates on outside work crews.

A team from the Department visited the Georgia prison's intensive physical and disciplinary training program designed to quickly prepare inmates for return to the community. The goal of this visit was to determine the feasibility of instituting this military style "boot camp" in Arizona. Plans are underway to draft legislation for the 1988 session.

In May of 1986, a task force was created to standardize inmate-related procedures for Adult Institutions. A total of 18 Division Management Procedures were written and implemented in FY 1986-87.

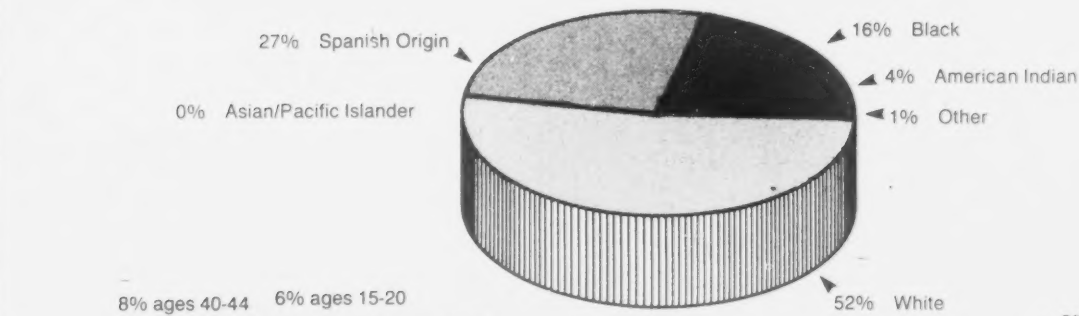
The Food Factory at ASPC-Tucson began feeding inmates on November 12, 1986. The factory uses a quick chill method of freezing foods soon after cooking. The food prepared here feeds all inmates at ASPC-Tucson and SACRC.

In June, 1987, approximately 30 female inmates from ASPC-Phoenix/Arizona Center for Women were assigned to the Arizona State Hospital to provide support for the food preparation operation. Also in June, the ASPC-Tucson maintenance staff assisted ASPC-Phoenix maintenance staff in repairing the air conditioning system to the Arizona Center for Women. This resulted in a significant savings to the Department.

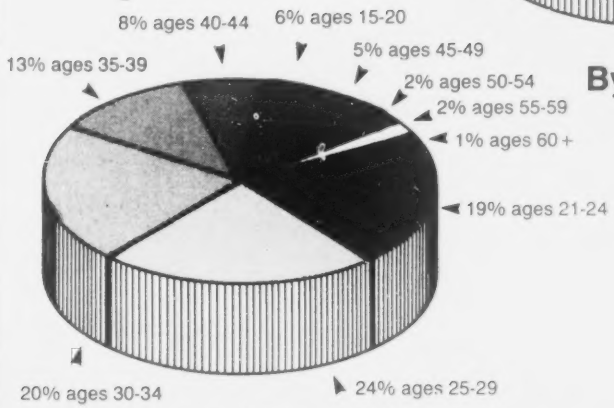
On March 5, 1987, the special psychiatric license was transferred from Alhambra to the Flamenco Unit. The Department of Health Services has granted a provisional license as a Special Psychiatric Hospital for the entire Flamenco facility. This has allowed the Department of Corrections to increase the number of inmates processed through the Alhambra Reception Center and has also improved the availability of services to inmates admitted to the Psychiatric Hospital.

For the first time in several years, the Alhambra Reception Unit population did not exceed operational capacity on September 30, 1986, when a cap of 170 was placed on Alhambra.

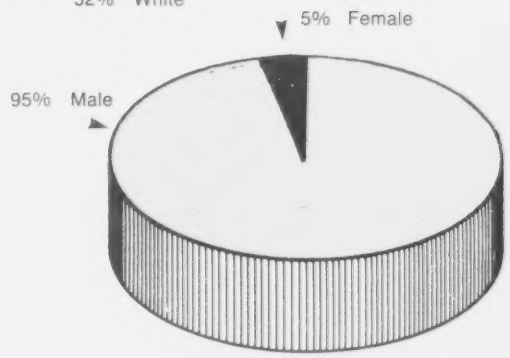
Inmate Population Breakdown
June 30, 1987



By Race



By Age



By Sex

During the fiscal year, awards were given to two DWI facilities. In August, 1986, ASPC-Phoenix/Aspen DWI Center received an award from the National Association of County Governments as an innovative program. Then in March, 1987, the ASPC-Douglas/Papago DWI facility received an award for helping the Town of Douglas win a beautification prize. DWI inmates worked on community clean-up projects in and around the Douglas area.

The Catholic Renewal (Cursillo) Program was established at Florence and Douglas under the leadership of Father Charles Bormann and his staff. The program was well received and participation was surprisingly beyond staff's expectations. This is a very positive project.

More than $7,000 was donated toward the construction of an all-faith chapel at the Douglas Complex. Ground-breaking ceremonies are anticipated for November, 1987. Being a modular type building, it is hoped that the chapel will be used during the Christmas holidays.

All Prison complexes now have a Chaplain II (supervisory chaplain) position in place. This provides the Department with five (5) chaplain IIs. Most of the chaplains have noted that along with an increase in inmate population, there is an increase in participation of religious activities.

This Division planned, developed and implemented an equipment bid process for all recreation programs. This saved several thousand dollars in equipment and sporting goods purchases.

In addition to this, several units were nominated for program awards to the National Correctional Recreation Association. Three (3) of the programs received awards in recognition of their "outstanding correctional recreation program."

Rio Salado College received federal grant funds to provide occupational aptitude and interest testing of 2,500 incoming inmates. Beginning in April, 1987, all Arizona inmates who read at the seventh grade level or above are being given the Career Ability Placement Survey (CAPS), a multi-ability test battery, and the COPS Interest Inventory, an occupational preference measure providing scores related to choice of job, curriculum, and occupational clusters.

Juvenile/Community Services Division

The Juvenile/Community Services Division manages four juvenile correctional institutions, as well as the Bureau of Community Services for adult inmates and juvenile offenders.

Community Services for juveniles include one A.D.C. operated community correctional center for males, four parole offices, one A.D.C. operated non-residential school/treatment center and a variety of contract residential, day support and counseling programs. Community Services for adults consist of two A.D.C. operated correctional release centers, fourteen parole offices and the Transition Services Unit.

The Juvenile/Community Services Division realized a variety of accomplishments during the fiscal year:

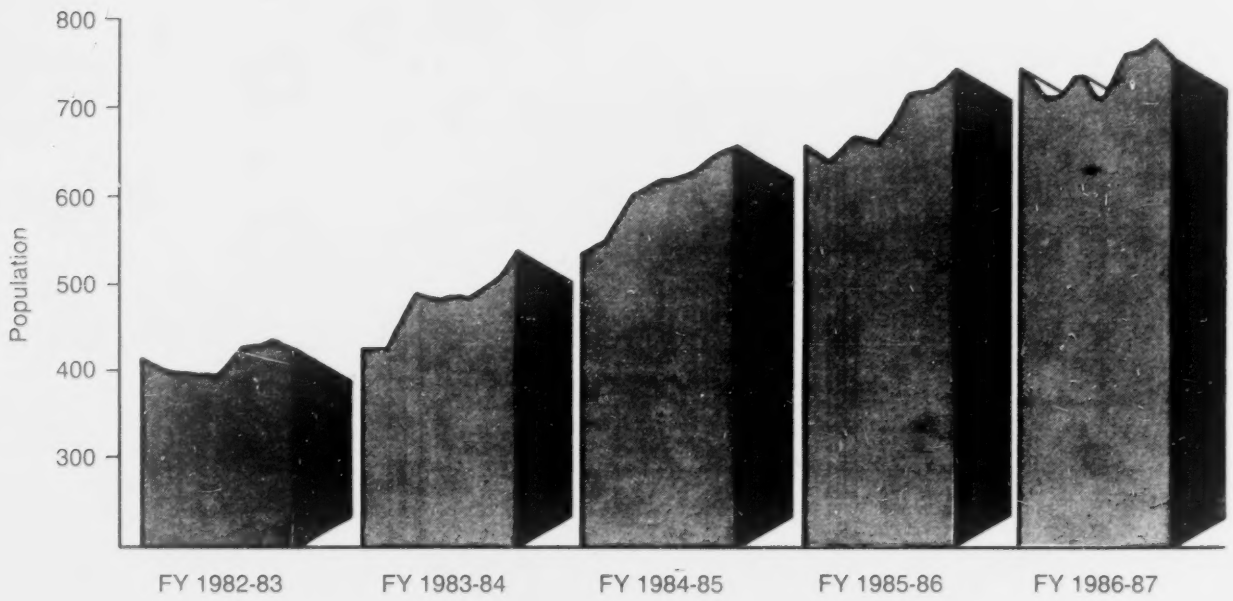
Funds were appropriated during the 1985 Legislative Session for a one hundred and forty bed minimum security juvenile institution to be located in Globe, Arizona. This institution, Pinal Mountain Juvenile Institution, will provide conservation/work programming for male juvenile offenders and is scheduled to be operational in November of 1987. Funds were secured during the 1986 Legislative Session to design and build a one hundred and twenty bed juvenile correctional institution for females to be located in Phoenix, Arizona. This institution, Black Canyon Juvenile Institution, will function as the Division's diagnostic treatment facility for juvenile females and is projected to be completed in the summer of 1988.

The Alamo Juvenile Institution was converted to a juvenile female institution to assist in alleviating the severe overcrowding at the New Dawn Juvenile Institution. The Department also established a contract with Behavioral Systems Southwest to operate a thirty bed secure institution for juvenile females. The addition of these seventy beds for juvenile females has enabled the Department to provide increased protection to the community and quality intervention programming to female juvenile offenders.

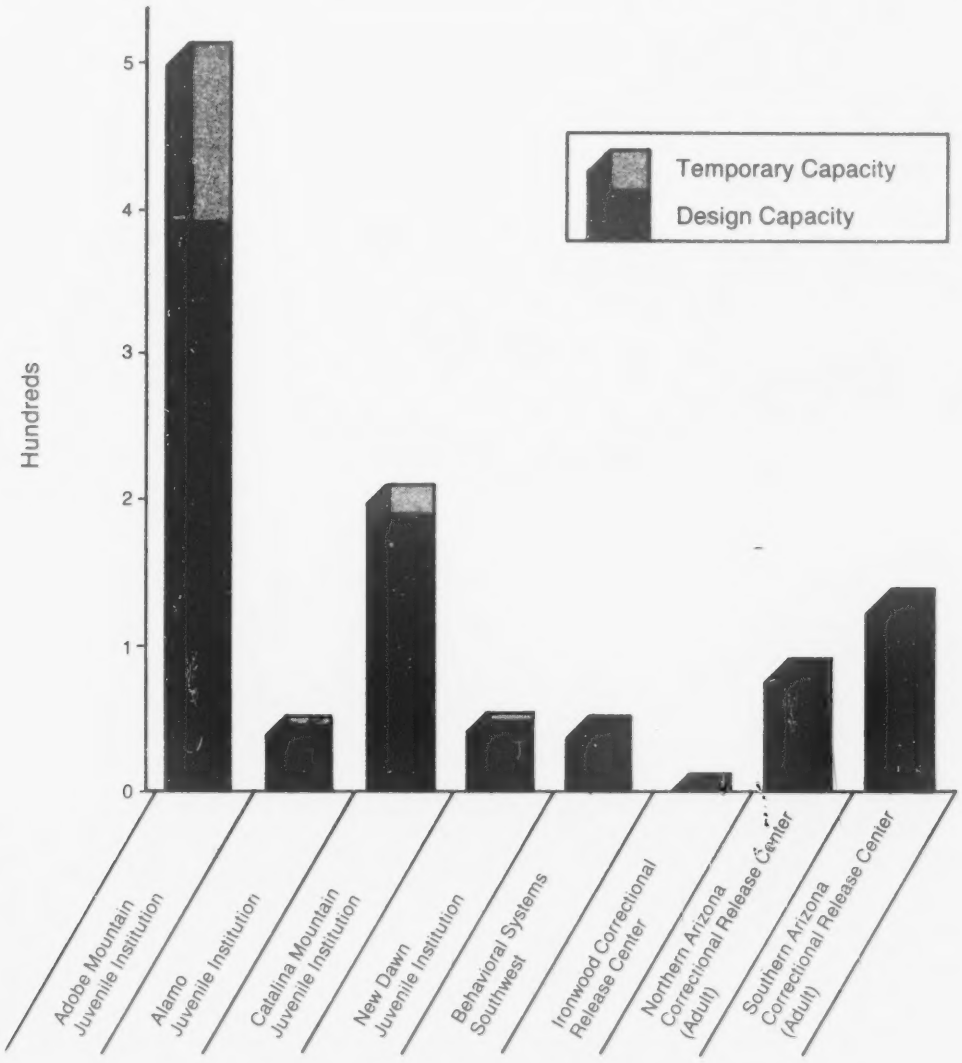
State law requires juvenile offenders to be charged two-thirds of all wages earned from work programs for restitution, monetary assessment or room and board. The Division collected and deposited $30,692.82 with the State Treasurer for restitution and monetary assessments, as well as $72,164.99 for room and board during the fiscal year. The Division also collected $89,891.91 in parental assessment funds which have been deposited with the State Treasurer.

A Risk and Needs Assessment Instrument for juvenile offenders on parole status was designed through a contract with Arizona State University. The Division's juvenile parole staff have been trained in the use of this instrument and implementation is underway.

Juvenile Population Growth 1982-1987



Juvenile Community Services Capacity[1]
June 30, 1987

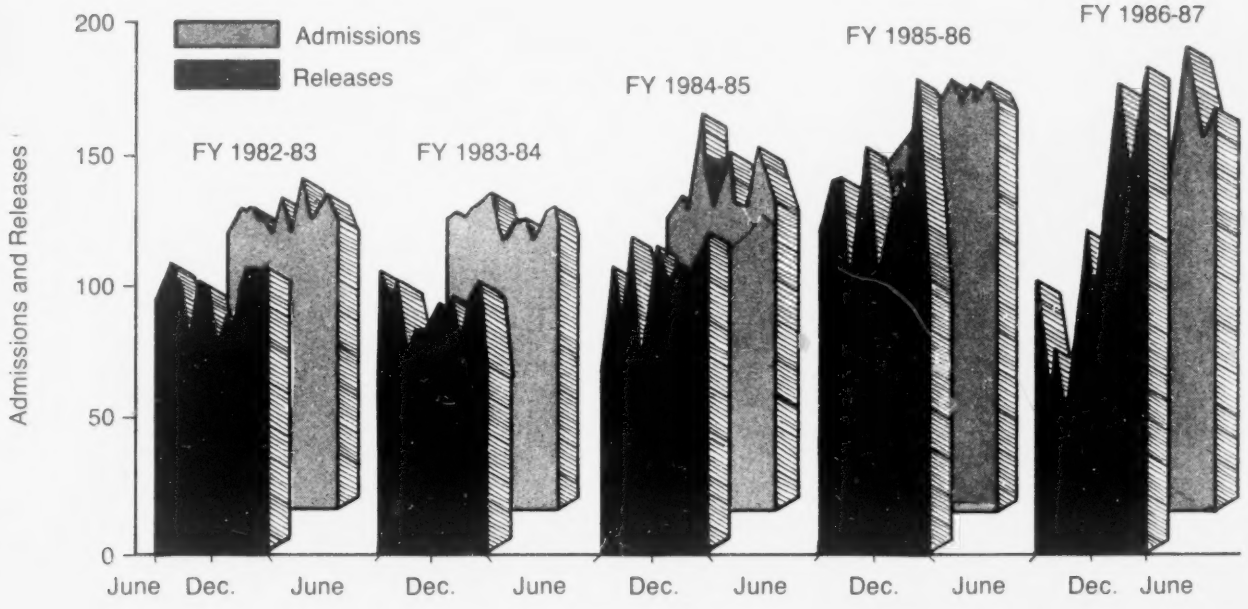


Juvenile Design Capacity	705
Total Temporary Capacity	156
Total Juvenile Capacity	861

Total Adult Community Services Operational Capacity	230

[1]Design capacity represents those beds that are designed and intended for permanent capacity and beds that have a restricted use stipulation. Temporary capacity represents those beds that are not permanent, but are established to accommodate overcrowding. Operational capacity is the total number of permanent, restricted and temporary beds.

Juvenile Admissions and Releases 1982-1987



The Purchase of Care Unit has developed a Placement Guide Manual which identifies services provided by each contractor, procedures for staff to follow in referring a juvenile offender for contract services, as well as service specifications and an in-house needs assessment plan. These systems enable the Division to obtain significant information for management decisions, thereby increasing its' ability to match the needs of the current juvenile offender population with appropriate contract services.

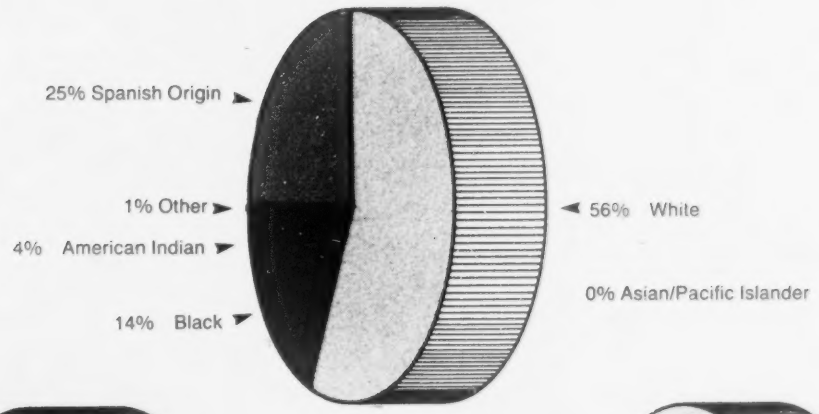
A new classification system for adult offenders under community supervision was implemented. This classification system includes the completion of risk assessments, needs assessments and re-assessments on all adult releases, a more equitable workload distribution and revised case reporting standards. This system was also standardized for inclusion in the Adult Information Management System.

The adult Fee Paid Supervision Program collected approximately $380,000 during this fiscal year.

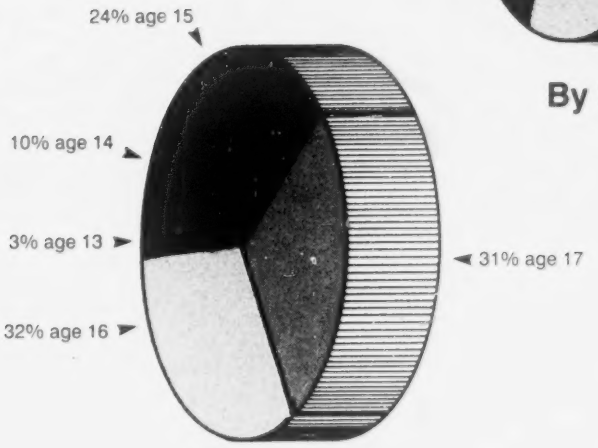
The Division realized cost savings of $31,121 through negotiating rent reductions on the Northern Arizona Community Release Center ($12,000 annually), the Southern Juvenile Parole Office ($1,477 annually) and by relocating the Ironwood Community Corrections Center ($5,544 annually) and the Adult Offender Transition Services Unit ($12,000 annually). Furthermore, by closing the Highland House facility and reorganizing the remaining two facilities, twenty-two additional Community Release Center beds for adult offenders were added at no construction cost to the state. The addition of these twenty-two beds ($13,000 per bed annually) enabled a savings of $286,000 annually.

The Northern Arizona Juvenile Conservation Camp and the Superior Juvenile Conservation Camp were closed and the contract placements for juvenile offenders were reduced to assist the Division in maintaining critical services during this fiscal year's period of severe budget cuts. The Division maintained both primary functions and legislatively mandated services to juvenile offenders and adult inmates. This was accomplished through the implementation of a variety of cost savings plans and through the professionalism and creativity of Division staff. ■

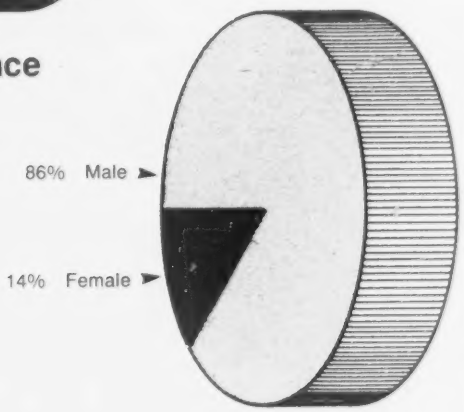
Juvenile Population Breakdown
June 30, 1987



By Race



By Age



By Sex

Inspections and Investigations Division

The Inspections and Investigations Division is comprised of the following Bureaus: Criminal Investigations, Intelligence, Internal Affairs, Intergovernmental Liaison and Inspections and Systems.

The Division budget for Fiscal Year 1986-87 was $2.3 million with 77 full time and 5 limited positions.

The Division responded to 47 escapes, conducted 64 special investigations and opened 2,720 criminal/incident cases. In addition, 378 allegations of employee misconduct were investigated.

A new Southeastern Region for the Criminal Investigations and Intelligence Bureaus was formed consisting of Arizona State Prisons at Douglas, Safford and Fort Grant.

The Intelligence Bureau was substantially strengthened to assist the Department in anticipating inmate plans to assault or kill others and to aggressively prosecute accomplices in the criminal assaults, homicides and criminal destruction of state property. The Bureau established a program wherein intelligence regarding prison disturbances and other criminal activities is routed directly to the Central Office. Reports of disturbances are now followed up by investigators to identify and prosecute inmates who are involved.

The Inmate Disciplinary Appeals Officer received, investigated and adjudicated 939 appeals filed by inmates. The Inmate Grievance Appeals Officer investigated 209 appeals. Monetary reimbursements, totaling $8,127 were awarded to 284 inmates -- a reduction of $928 compared to fiscal year 85-86 grievance reimbursements.

With the assistance of Inspections staff, the Discipline Certification Training Program for Coordinators and Chairpersons has continued. A total of 100 personnel were trained with 64 completing certification requirements prior to July 1, 1987.

The revised Inmate Grievance Policy was completed and submitted to the United States Department of Justice for final certification. In addition, a Grievance Operations Manual was written to implement the policy.

The Inspections Unit completed nine inspections of Department organizational entities/activities including Adult Parole; Northern Arizona Correctional Release Center; Offender Information; Adobe Mountain, Catalina and New Dawn Juvenile Institutions.

The Internal Audit Unit conducted 58 internal audits and one follow-up audit. The unit also participated in inspections, developed a computerized data system for the Division for capital equipment, budget, vehicles, Internal Affairs cases and assisted other Divisions in the design and implementation of computer programs.

The Intergovernmental Liaison Office processed $1,659,540 in Criminal Justice Enhancement Funds (CJEF) during this year. The Administrator visited sheriffs and inspected jails every quarter as he consulted them and their jail commanders about detention problems and needs.

The CJEF (A.R.S. 41-2404) was distributed to sheriffs for enhancing jails and jail operations according to a complex formula developed by the Department and the Arizona County Attorney's and Sheriffs' Association.

Program audits were conducted by the Administrator in each county during the year to ascertain compliance with funding guidelines and Arizona Criminal Justice Commission rules.

The Intergovernmental Liaison Office also conducted semi-annual inspections of the county juvenile detention facilities pursuant to A.R.S. 8-227. The Administrator prepared reports for submission to the Presiding Judges and Chairperson of each county Board of Supervisors detailing his findings as the facilities are graded against the Arizona Juvenile Detention Standards manual.

Quarterly Population Growth

DATE	ADULT	JUVENILE
03-31-81	4034	365
06-30-81	4392	372
09-30-81	4613	391
12-31-81	4943	379
03-31-82	5259	366
06-30-82	5484	417
09-30-82	5672	419
12-31-82	5895	397
03-31-83	6070	451
06-30-83	6368	425
09-30-83	6713	459
12-31-83	6889	489
03-31-84	7071	506
06-30-84	7353	541
09-30-84	7585	626
12-31-84	7845	617
03-31-85	7952	618
06-30-85	8152	657
09-30-85	8315	678
12-31-85	8531	667
03-31-86	8770	710
06-30-86	9179	740
09-30-86	9189	714
12-31-86	9420	701
03-31-87	10,058	764
06-30-87	10,513	751

Source: Adult Committed Population Report

Human Resources/Development Division

The Human Resources/Development Division was created in 1984 to plan and manage support programs that have Agency-wide impact. As the Department grows, this Division helps insure that the proper resources are in place for the Department to accomplish its mission. It is comprised of the following Bureaus: Personnel Services, Staff Development/Training, Planning and Health Services.

This division realized a variety of accomplishments during the fiscal year:

The central promotional register program continued in operation this year with registers developed to fill vacancies for Correctional Service Officer II, Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Correctional Program Supervisor and Correctional Administrator I. This program provides extensive career development opportunities to employees of the Department.

Behavioral interviewing was implemented as a part of the Department's oral board examination process. Through this process, the Department is better able to assess the skills of candidates for promotion and their potential for success in a higher level classification.

Although a hiring freeze was in effect for approximately 4½ months, a special job fair was held at ASPC-Florence to recruit staff for several critical positions, including many at the Special Management Unit. The job fair was highly successful. During the freeze, the process for issuing hiring lists was computerized.

A federal law, the Immigration Reform and Control Act, was enacted requiring the Department to develop and implement internal procedures to ensure new employees were legally authorized to work in the United States.

A Correctional Officer Retirement Plan, (CORP) was established, providing improved retirement benefits to employees in correctional positions.

During the first two quarters of the fiscal year, 14 Academy classes were conducted at the Correctional Officer Training Academy (COTA) in Tucson. A total of 454 cadets were graduated as Correctional Service Officers. These academy classes were six weeks in length and consisted of 240 hours of basic training. In January 1987, the academy was expanded to a seven week, 280 hour curriculum. This change provided for forty hours of Firearms Training, giving COTA cadets actual experience in the use of the revolver, rifle and shotgun, as well as practical demonstrations in the use of Chemical Agents. In March, 1987, as the result of the statewide hiring freeze being implemented, academy classes were suspended until the freeze was lifted. Two Academy classes were conducted from January 1987 through March, 1987, graduating sixty-six cadets under the new seven week program.

The Recruitment Unit for Selection and Hiring (RUSH) implemented two more major pieces of the evaluation process – psychological testing and medical exam requirements. The hiring goal of the RUSH Unit for the 1986-87 fiscal year was 900 Correctional Service Officers. Because of the hiring freeze in the last quarter of the fiscal year, actual hiring was suspended but recruiting continued in order to build up a reservoir of applicants to be hired in the new fiscal year. The RUSH Unit hired a total of 576 Correctional Service Officers for FY 1986/87.

The Staff Development/Training Bureau continued its In-Service Training programs which operate with basically two programs – centralized statewide curriculum, and regional curriculum which is tailored to specific institutional needs. Each Field Training Manager is required to develop a Work Plan in conjunction with the management of their institution. This Work Plan defines the training for the year and also represents management's commitment to training.

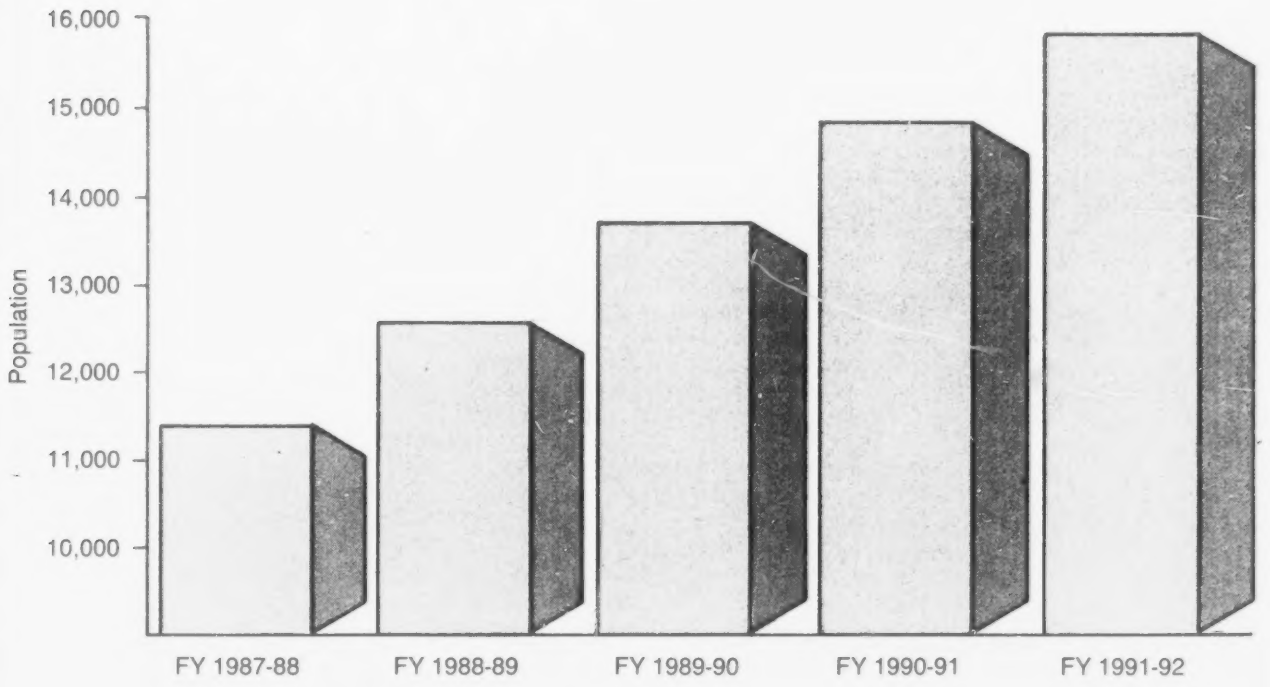
The following statewide curriculum was developed and approved in FY 1986/87:

- 40 Hour Pre-Service Orientation
- 8 Hour New Employee Orientation
- Firearms/Chemical Agents Instructor Course
- AIDS Training
- CPR
- Instructor Course
- T.S.U. Leadership Course
- Emergency Procedures Refresher Training
- Use of Force Refresher Training
- Crisis Intervention/Conflict Resolution Refresher Training

The Department was awarded a $55 thousand federal grant to perform a reliability study on the Adult Information Management System (AIMS). Three audits were conducted to find discrepancies between automated and manual records. To assist with the project, a model coding manual and data dictionary were developed. A continuation of the federal grant was awarded so that the entire coding manual and data dictionary may be completed and the overall goal of an increase in the reliability of AIMS may be achieved.

Several written directives were issued that represents new procedures or significant changes in existing procedures. Among these were Director's Management Orders (DMOs) on the disposal of contraband, evidence, unauthorized property, unclaimed property, and on visitation. A Director's Management Order on the disposal of contraband and other unauthorized items possessed by adult, juvenile and community-based offenders provided new procedures for staff and offenders to follow to insure that such items are legally removed and that inidivdual property rights are recognized.

Year-End Inmate Population Forecast 1987-1992



A policy on employee training was implemented during the past year. This policy established user committees which provide input regarding the development of new training and the revision of existing training. Complementing the employee training policy is a tuition assistance program. Employees are eligible for tuition assistance provided the employee passes the course, which must be related to their current position or a promotional opportunity.

The Department adopted a Policy that established regulations for the allocation, use and administration of employee housing, property space, and utilities services. This policy governed a heretofore unregulated practice that previously had very little statewide standardization.

A media unit, consisting of Connections, Directions and The Director's Open Letter, produced nine video news magazines and 17 written publications designed to inform, educate and honor employees.

Department staff collectively gave $12,947 to the State Employees Charitable Campaign, an increase of 39% over the previous year's donations.

In November, 1986, the Department created a Forms Control Unit to improve the forms used in the Department. The Forms Control Unit was staffed with one Forms and Procedures Analyst. The major problems of forms used in the Department have been duplicate forms, unnecessary forms and poorly designed forms. The goal of the Forms Control Unit is to improve the efficiency of forms and reduce form costs by eliminating unnecessary and duplicate forms.

The number of inmates showing positive reactions tests for AIDS antibodies continues to rise. To date, the Department has four confirmed cases of AIDS.

Because of the many misconceptions surrounding AIDS, the staff education program on AIDS was expanded to include inmate training.

A special recruitment program for licensed registered nurses was approved by the Department of Administration. The program was established in an effort to increase the number of licensed health providers in the corrections system.

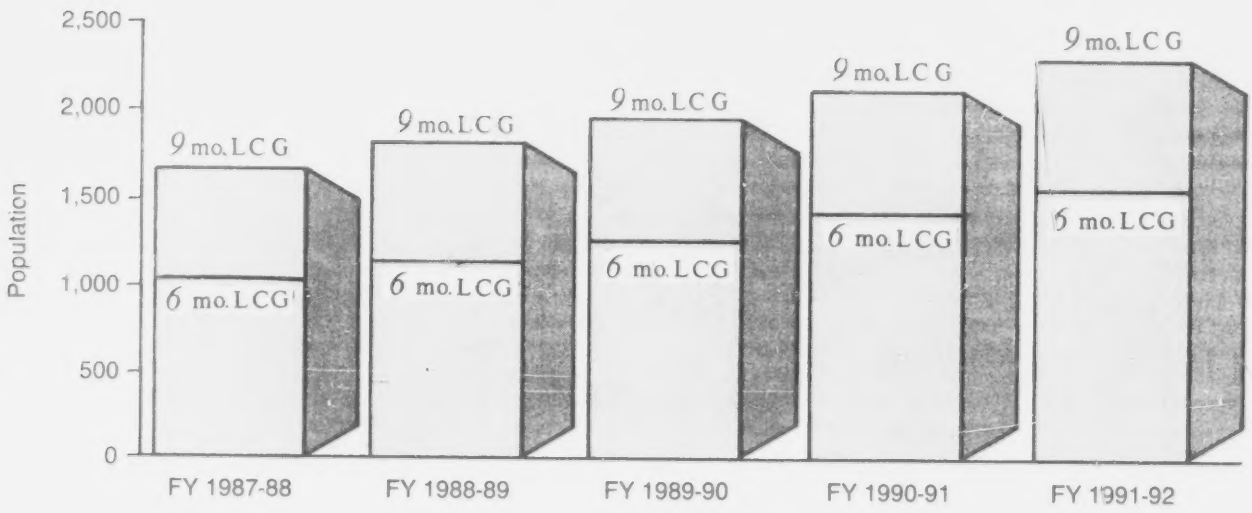
A computerized pharmacy system was implemented during the year. The system allows the Department to keep track of inventory, on-going prescriptions and be more cost-effective in the delivery of pharmaceuticals.

Legislation was passed at the Department's request to permit medical X-rays to be used when an inmate is suspected of concealing contraband in a body cavity.

A team of consultants was hired to review the Health Services program. Along with positive feedback, some deficiencies were noted. A program to correct those deficiencies is being implemented and will be outlined in a report.

A manual of division orders was created. The manual addresses all areas of Health Services.

Year-End Juvenile Population Forecast 1987-1992



LCG's = Length of Confinement Guidelines.

Administration Division

The Division of Administration provides comprehensive services to the Department and during the Fiscal Year 1986-87 this division has undertaken several major programs having significant impact on the Departmental activities, many of which have been completed or are near completion by the year's end.

The Bureau's of Business and Finance and Data Management collaborated on several projects that bring improved financial services to Department employees and inmates. The implementation of an automated accounting system provides the Department with real-time, on-line status of each activity's budget expenditures. This capability will have benefits outside of the Department as well, such as the more rapid flow of information speeding up the processing of vendor payments.

The automated payroll system now allows the Department to maintain accurate and timely accountability for employees, with same day processing time for payroll changes. Employees will no longer be required to contact the Central Office to determine the status of payroll actions, but will have such information available on line at the facility. The new system also assures that the Department has accurate records to be used in legal or administrative proceedings. This program is slated for expansion in fiscal year 1987-88 to include attendance, leave accounting, and labor distribution.

All major institutions, except one, were included in the Inmate Banking System by the end of the fiscal year. The Arizona State Prison Complex at Florence will be added to the system by mid 1987-88. The Inmate Banking System provides inmates with the ability to make expenditures and maintain a certain amount of control over earned funds being held in trust. With a centralized bank account and total system inquiry at each institution, the movement of inmates between facilities no longer creates delays in movement of funds and documentation.

The Adult Information Management System (AIMS) was expanded into new facilities at Winslow and Tucson with Douglas, Safford, and outlying parole offices placed on independent systems. This action provides these facilities with the capability of making more accurate and timely control of inmates. The AIMS system will be expanded at all facilities to automate the control of inmate visitors, allowing a more efficient control of visitor flow.

The installation of computer services at ACI to perform accounting and sales forecasting was accomplished with the assistance of Data Management personnel.

The expansion and modernization of the communications has continued through the year. Plans were developed to construct a communications center in the basement of the Central Office which will tie all the facilities together into one cohesive system. Additionally, engineering and design were completed and construction started on expanding the current six repeater system to an eleven repeater system tied by microwave to the Central

AGENCY PER CAPITA COSTS FISCAL YEAR 1986-87

	AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	COST PER INMATE ANNUAL	COST PER INMATE DAILY
ADULT				
PRISONS	9,459	$155,176,915	$16,405	$44.95
CORRECTIONAL RELEASE CENTERS	220	3,967,873	18,036	49.41
PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SUPERVISION	2,841	4,026,017	1,417	3.88
JUVENILE				
INSTITUTIONS	697	16,501,855	23,676	64.86
CORRECTIONAL RELEASE CENTER	12	358,537	29,878	81.86
PAROLE AND COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS	1,117	8,132,218	7,280	19.95

Source: Per Capita Cost Report, Bureau of Management and Budget

Office communications center. This system will utilize existing Department of Public Safety microwave links and will provide coverage over approximately 90% of the state versus the current 60%. The system also provides for future expansion such as phone and/or data capability.

As this expansion and modernization program continues, frequencies used in the corrections system will be reviewed and revised. A standard profile for communications equipment will be developed by the Bureau of Communications. This will eliminate differences in equipment between facilities. The implementation will occur as older/damaged equipment is replaced.

The completion of this expansion and modernization program will result in a system which will serve the Department of Corrections for the next ten to fifteen years, when the next generation of technology will be available.

In order to provide more accurate control over Department vehicles, a Fleet Manager was recruited and action taken to develop a Fleet Management Program. With a greater degree of control over acquistion, maintenance and disposal, the Department's vehicle program should become more cost effective.

In a move to reduce telephone service requests, the Bureau of Support Services personnel received training by AT&T to provide in-house training and programming to Department personnel.

To help control costs, the Bureau of Support Services activated a Safety/Risk Management unit to provide the Department with necessary Safety/Risk management and administrative control. Safety campaigns/education, loss control reports, safety inspections, fire control plans, and institution of occupational medicine clinics are beginning programs that will enhance the Department users.

During the first half of fiscal year 1986-87, the Bureau of Management and Budget developed plans which allowed the Department to successfully operate during the year with minimal disruption when the Legislature reduced the Department's original Operating Budget by $19.7 million.

During 1986-87, the Bureau of Management and Budget was instrumental in the preparation of two Operating Budget requests. The first request concerned itself with the Department's needs without a specific dollar limitation.

The Second request required the development of alternatives and consequences which allowed the Department to operate most efficiently within the dollar limit established by the governor, due to low economic forecasts. The result of the second budget was that it became the major basis of the final appropriation received by the Department for 1987-1988.

Information was prepared to provide the individual budget units within the Department, the status of their Budget Request as it related to the entire Budget Request for the Department.

A report was prepared which summarized the Auditor General's recommendations and the Agency's response and actions. The report covered the following audits: Contract Management Function; Administrative Activities; Facilities and Construction Division; Facilities Maintenance; Adult Institution Security; and Security Staffing Issues.

An analysis was conducted to compare the cost of transporting inmates both in state and out of state by Departmental personnel, as opposed to using a private contractor. The study resulted in a decision to contract with a private vendor to transport inmates out of state due to the projected cost savings.

A study was conducted to review the overall transportation program of the Department to make it more effective and efficient. The study covered: Development of Vehicle Replacement Criteria, Development of a Preventive Maintenance Program, Development of Vehicle Management Guidelines, and the Feasibility of Regional Maintenance Repair Facilities.

In compliance with a Legislative requirement, a "Standard Contract Evaluation System" report was prepared and submitted to the Legislature. The report contained actual result of contract expenditures as compared to evaluation criteria previously established in other reports submitted to the Legislature. The report covered: Substance Abuse, Sex Offender Treatment, Psychological Counseling, and Purchase of Care – Juvenile Services.

A comprehensive building inventory was begun by the Facilities Maintenance and Planning Bureau, which will ultimately contain statistics on all ADC buildings historical cost, replacement value, year of construction, type of structure, renovations, and information about funding that originally constructed the buildings. This is prepared in response to a request by the Auditor General.

Quarterly meetings were established with major maintenance staff from each institution attending, to open communications. A maintenance staffing analysis was performed, the capital budget was reviewed for field input, new policies were drafted and subsequenly enacted, and training was received in various areas, including fire prevention and suppression.

The Department's food service program is under review to standardize operations, equipment facilities, training, and staffing. Contracts with major contract providers have been renegotiated to permit the Department to exercise control over menu standards and to achieve the lowest possible cost per meal. Food Service staff assisted in the design of new kitchens and also assisted in a study that examined the feasibility of producing, storing, processing, then utilizing for inmate meals crops grown by Arizona Correctional Industries.

The Bureau continues to manage ongoing minor renovation and construction projects. Completed during fiscal year 1986-87 were:

ASPC-F	Security Lighting Upgrade	$ 356,000
ASPC-F	Replacement of Towers # 8 and # 12	134,000
ASPC-F	East Unit Paving-Perimeter Roads and Parking Lot	158,000
ASPC-F	East Unit Interior Sidewalks and Curbs	10,000
ASPC-F	South Unit Lockup (Architectural Design Only)	32,000
ASPC-F	North Unit Minimum Visitation and SPU Program Space	50,000
ASPC-F	CB6 ACLU Lawsuit Modifications	104,000
ASPC-F	Picacho Security Fence	38,400
ASPC-F	ACI Warehouse Fire Alarm and Door	5,500
ASPC-PV	Security System Improvements (Engineering Design Only)	73,000
ASPC-PV	Santa Maria Security Fence	6,000
ASPC-PX	Alhambra Roof Repairs	47,000
ASPC-D	Sidewalks and Pads (EBU)	49,000
ASPC-D	Additional Administration Trailers	90,000
ASP-FG	Improvements to Electrical Distribution System and Fire Alarm System	609,000
ASP-FG	Perimeter Security Fence	70,000
ASP-FG	Toilet/Shower Improvements	20,000
ASP-FG	Demolition of Grant and Cuniff halls	20,000
ASP-S	Improvements to Electrical Distribution System (Phase I)	253,000
ASP-S	Upgrade Water System (Phase I)	210,000
ASP-S	Perimeter Security Fence and Yard Office	80,000
NDJI	Electrical, Roofing, and Insulation Improvements	133,000
AMJI	Dental Trailer Utility Hookups	27,000
AJI	Wren Eagle Security Doors	20,000
Superior Juvenile Conservation Center Improvements		7,000
Central Office Communications Center		40,000
	TOTAL	$2,641,900

Arizona Correctional Industries Program

The Correctional Industries Program, created in 1981 under the name ARCOR, underwent major changes in 1986-87, including a name change. Although maintaining its original purpose, the Division – now known as Arizona Correctional Industries (ACI) was streamlined through legislative action to make its overall operations more efficient and less costly to the Arizona taxpayer. Of major significance: a nine-member governing board was eliminated and most of its powers and duties transferred to the Arizona Department of Corrections' (ADC) Director; the Division was mandated to become self-supporting by July 1989 so no new tax dollars will be used in its operation; and finally, to make certain that state agencies are paying prices that are truly-competitive, they now will be required to go out for bids if ACI's items priced for state contract are more than the same item offered by private industry, or when the items are made with less than 50-percent prison labor. To insure compliance with these and other caveats, the Director is required to include, along with ACI's annual report to the legislature, a management report of ACI's record of achievements toward its objectives and goals.

The Division continues to manage all facets of the industries program with the objective of maximizing inmate labor. This includes manufacturing and agribusiness operations, contract labor, construction projects, and joint ventures with private sector companies. It has among its capacities to function as a program to teach inmates work skills and the work ethic, to save Arizona taxpayers' dollars, and to provide the prison system and other governmental entities with goods and services. The on-the-job training aspect of the program enables inmates released from prison to enter the job market with new work skills that help them become productive members of society.

In fiscal year 1986-87, the Division employed approximately 460 inmates and juvenile offenders in its manufacturing and agribusiness operations, servicing thirteen industries with over fifty product offerings. As part of ACI's ongoing effort, new industry opportunities developed in the past year included vinyl binder manufacturing, flat goods and garment sewing operations, and furniture upholstery and refurbishing. ACI also completed the fabrication of detention furniture for all new ADC facilities with an estimated savings to the state of $750,000. Under investigation for the coming year are more than a dozen new industry and services opportunities – from janitorial cleaning compounds to data entry services to carton manufacturing.

Another 290 inmates were engaged in contract labor and construction projects and in joint ventures with private sector companies. Of significance, it is estimated that over $1 million in labor cost savings were realized by taxpayers through inter-governmental contract arrangements where inmates were employed to perform work projects for state, county, and city governments. In the joint venture area, inmate jobs were created through expanded labor contracts with eight private sector employers. These joint venture contract arrangements are expected to increase to thirteen in the coming fiscal year. Inmates who work in these joint venture operations earn minimum wage or above, return 30% of their earnings to the state for room and board, and if ordered by the courts pay victim restitution.

The major reorganization initiated a year ago in response to Arthur Andersen and Company's audit recommendations is in place and has enhanced Corrections Industries' operations significantly. Major accomplishments and improvements for the past fiscal year, as well as benefits expected to accrue to the Division in the coming year, include:

- After careful and thorough review, new policies and procedures have been or are in the process of being developed to meet the needs of each of ACI's functional areas – Administration, Business/Finance, Sales/Marketing, Operations, and Agribusiness. Among other specifically addressed have been sales forecast preparation, forms and documentation control, pricing methodology, and market research.
- To ensure compliance with Department policy, hiring practices were reviewed and changes implemented where necessary. Complementing this effort was a successful recruitment program instituted to attract quality management personnel.
- A new internal operating budget process has been developed, computerized, and will be implemented to improve financial controls and to conserve cash. As a corollary benefit, this computerization will facilitate the incorporation, implementation, and monitoring of issues identified in ACI's long-range plans and market research.
- The responsibility for performing annual financial statement audits, contracted to Arthur Andersen and Company for the 1984-85 and 1985-86 fiscal years, has been turned over on a no-cost basis to the Auditor General of Arizona. As a result, a substantial savings will accrue to the Division.
- ACI's Purchasing Unit has been transferred to Central Office – an effort to further improve control while expediting the process.
- The Inmate Operated Business Enterprise (IOBE) program has been transferred to the Adult Institutions Division to improve security.
- All inmate pay has been brought into compliance with the Department's Inmate Pay Plan.
- To maximize its performance, the Division has redirected its marketing efforts to the government sector. In order of priority, ACI will first pursue industry and service opportunities within ADC, then within other Arizona State agencies, and finally, to other political sub-divisions both within and outside the state. This effort is being driven by the design, implementation, and monitoring of a new strategic planning process closely supported by each of the functional areas of the Division and utilizing market research techniques to identify and prioritize the opportunities.

ACI INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS	LOCATION
Agribusiness	
Agricultural Crops	Florence
Dairy Cattle	
Feed Lots	
Hog Finishing	
Meat Processing	
Hog Farrowing	Ft. Grant
Bedding	
Box Springs	Florence
Innerspring Mattresses	
Institutional Mattresses	
Data Processing Furniture	
Adjustable Keyboard Tables	Florence
Data Tables	
Ergonomic Chairs	
Printer Tables	
Sound Covers	
Engraving	
Name Plates & Badges	Perryville
Office Signs	
Accessories	
Furniture Refurbishing	
Wood and Metal	Florence
Home Furnishings	
Captain's Beds	Adobe Mt.
Coffee/End Tables	
Dining Tables	
Sofas & Chairs	
Industrial Services	
Metal Fabrication	Florence
HVAC Parts	
Sheet Metal Products	Tucson
Spiral Duct	
Vinyl Binders	
Data Processing	Tucson
Padfolios	
3-Ring	

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS	LOCATION
Institutional Furniture	
4/6/8-Man Dining Tables	Florence
Stools and Benches	
Security Cots and Bunks	
Wall Hanging Bunks	
Office Furnishings	
Cabinets	Perryville
Conference Tables	
Credenzas	
Desks	
Modular Work Stations	
Partitions/Panel Systems	
Park & Recreation Equipment	
BBQ Grills	Florence
Benches	
Game Tables	
Picnic Tables	
Bicycle Racks	
Printing	
Bindery Service	Phoenix
Business Cards	
Business Forms	
Copy Service	
Letterhead & Envelopes	
Sewing	
Flat Goods	Douglas
Signs & Accessories	
Decals	Tucson
Magnetic	
Regulatory & Custom	
Technilite Stands	
Vinyl Lettering	

Sentence Lengths by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	4	4	4
1 year	8	11	9
2 years	8	10	8
3 years	4	5	4
4 years	11	19	11
5 years	16	15	16
6 years	3	4	3
7 years	11	11	11
8 years	2	3	2
9 years	1	1	1
10 years	8	7	8
11 years	1	1	1
12 years	2	0	2
13 years	0	0	0
14 years	2	1	2
15 years	4	2	4
16 years	0	0	0
17 years	0	0	0
18 years	1	1	1
19 years	0	0	0
20 years	1	0	1
21 years or more	7	3	6
Life	5	2	5
Death	1	0	1
TOTAL	100 (N = 9,949)	100 (N = 546)	100 (N = 10,495)

Prior Felony Convictions by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
None	30	27	30
One	25	25	25
Two	18	24	18
Three	10	12	10
Four	5	5	5
Five	3	3	3
Six	2	1	2
More than six	2	1	2
Unknown	5	2	5
TOTAL	100 (N = 9,949)	100 (N = 546)	100 (N = 10,495)

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Apache	35	1	36
Cochise	143	6	149
Coconino	209	5	214
Gila	78	3	81
Graham	59	2	61
Greenlee	8	0	8
La Paz	62	3	65
Maricopa	5,720	364	6,084
Mohave	275	6	281
Navajo	108	5	113
Pima	2,099	111	2,210
Pinal	272	6	278
Santa Cruz	82	2	84
Yavapai	239	7	246
Yuma	448	18	466
Out of State	112	7	119
Total	9,949	546	10,495

Claimed Education Level by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
None	4	2	4
Elementary	17	16	17
Secondary	58	65	59
High School Graduate	11	10	10
2 Years of College	3	4	3
4 Years of College	0	0	0
Bachelors Degree	1	1	1
Graduate Degree	0	0	0
Unknown	6	2	6
Total	100 (N = 9,949)	100 (N = 546)	100 (N = 10,495)

Commitment Offenses by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male		Female		Total	
	Category	Total	Category	Total	Category	Total
Against Persons						
Homicide	26	9	43	10	26	9
Kidnapping	7	3	3	0	7	2
Sexual Assault	17	6	3	0	16	6
Robbery	28	10	35	8	28	10
Assault	22	8	16	4	23	8
SUB-TOTAL	100	36	100	22	100	35
	(N = 3,652)		(N = 127)		(N = 3,799)	
Property						
Arson	2	0	1	0	1	0
Burglary	43	16	25	11	42	15
Larceny	35	13	32	14	35	13
Vehicle Theft	2	1	0	0	2	0
Forgery-Fraud	9	3	37	16	11	4
Other Property	9	3	5	2	9	3
SUB-TOTAL	100	36	100	43	100	35
	(N = 3,644)		(N = 230)		(N = 3,874)	
Morals-Decency						
Dangerous Drugs	66	11	85	21	68	11
Sex Offenses	30	5	5	1	28	4
Other Morals-Decency	4	1	10	3	4	0
SUB-TOTAL	100	17	100	25	100	15
	(N = 1,635)		(N = 136)		(N = 1,771)	
Public Order						
DWI	70	6	68	6	70	6
Other Public Order	30	3	32	3	30	8
SUB-TOTAL	100	9	100	9	100	14
	(N = 848)		(N = 47)		(N = 895)	
All Other	100	2	100	1	100	1
	(N = 170)		(N = 6)		(N = 176)	
TOTAL	100		100		100	
	(N = 9,949)		(N = 546)		(N = 10,495)	

Race Groups by Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Caucasian	5,169	294	5,463
Black	1,613	102	1,715
Native American	358	21	379
Spanish Origin	2,691	125	2,816
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	0	16
Other	102	4	106
TOTAL	9,949	546	10,495

Age Groups by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
15-20	6	4	6
21-24	19	15	19
25-29	24	24	24
30-34	20	26	20
35-39	13	15	13
40-44	8	7	8
45-49	5	4	5
50-54	2	2	2
55-59	2	2	2
60-Older	1	1	1
Unknown	0	0	0
TOTAL	100 (N = 9,949)	100 (N = 546)	100 (N = 10,495)

Marital Status by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Single	46	40	46
Legally Married	22	26	22
Separated	3	7	3
Divorced	16	18	16
Widowed	0	4	0
Common Law Marriage	4	1	4
Unknown	9	4	9
TOTAL	100 (N = 9,949)	100 (N = 546)	100 (N = 10,495)

Number of Dependents by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
None	46	29	46
One	18	25	18
Two	14	22	15
Three	8	11	8
Four	4	6	4
Five	2	3	2
Six	1	1	1
More than six	2	1	1
Unknown	5	2	5
TOTAL	100 (N = 9,949)	100 (N = 546)	100 (N = 10,495)

Felony Type by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	83	88	83
Non-Dangerous/One Prior	9	7	9
Non-Dangerous/Two Priors	3	2	3
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	5	2	5
Dangerous/One Prior	0	1	0
Dangerous/Two-Priors	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
TOTAL	100 (N = 6,258)	100 (N = 397)	100 (N = 6,655)

Felony Class by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Class 1	1	0	1
Class 2	11	13	11
Class 3	19	11	19
Class 4	20	26	20
Class 5	28	27	28
Class 6	21	23	21
Other	0	0	0
TOTAL	100 (N = 6,258)	100 (N = 397)	100 (N = 6,655)

Admission Types by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Court Commitment-New	63	77	63
Court Commitment-Repeat	18	12	18
Parole Revocations	5	8	6
Mandatory Release Returns	3	1	3
Condition of Probation	10	1	9
Temporary Release Returns	1	1	1
Work Furlough Returns	0	0	0
Interstate Transfers	0	0	0
TOTAL	100 (N = 6,258)	100 (N = 397)	100 (N = 6,655)

Commitment Offenses by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male		Female		Total	
	Category	Total	Category	Total	Category	Total
Against Persons						
Homicide	17	3	20	3	17	3
Kidnapping	5	1	6	1	4	1
Sexual Assault	14	3	2	0	14	3
Robbery	24	5	39	5	25	5
Assault	40	8	33	4	40	8
SUB-TOTAL	100	20	100	13	100	20
	(N = 1,206)		(N = 51)		(N = 1,257)	
Property Crimes						
Arson	1	0	0	0	1	0
Burglary	41	17	27	13	40	16
Larceny	38	15	32	15	37	15
Vehicle Theft	3	1	1	0	3	1
Forgery-Fraud	9	4	35	16	11	4
Other Property	8	3	5	3	8	3
SUB-TOTAL	100	40	100	47	100	39
	(N = 2,509)		(N = 185)		(N = 2,694)	
Morals-Decency						
Dangerous Drugs	84	15	92	21	84	16
Sex Offenses	14	2	3	0	13	2
Other Morals-Decency	2	0	5	1	3	0
SUB-TOTAL	100	17	100	22	100	18
	(N = 1,095)		(N = 89)		(N = 1,184)	
Public Order						
DWI	74	17	78	14	74	17
Other Public Order	26	6	22	4	26	6
SUB-TOTAL	100	23	100	18	100	23
	(N = 1,425)		(N = 69)		(N = 1,494)	
All Other Crimes	100	0	100	0	100	0
	(N = 23)		(N = 3)		(N = 26)	
TOTAL	100		100		100	
	(N = 6,258)		(N = 397)		(N = 6,655)	

Race Groups by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Caucasian	48	49	48
Black	15	24	15
Native American	5	4	5
Spanish Origin	31	22	31
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Other	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	100	100
	(N = 6,258)	(N = 397)	(N = 6,655)

Age Groups by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
15-20	14	11	14
21-24	23	17	23
25-29	24	26	24
30-34	17	24	18
35-39	10	13	10
40-44	5	4	5
45-49	3	3	3
50-54	2	1	1
55-59	1	1	1
60-Older	1	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0
TOTAL	100 (N = 6,258)	100 (N = 397)	100 (N = 6,655)

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Apache	22	0	22
Cochise	75	4	79
Coconino	191	7	198
Gila	52	4	56
Graham	44	3	47
Greenlee	11	1	12
La Paz	45	1	46
Maricopa	3,901	270	4,171
Mohave	186	8	194
Navajo	42	1	43
Pima	982	77	1,059
Pinal	206	4	210
Santa Cruz	65	2	67
Yavapai	173	6	179
Yuma	245	8	253
Other	18	1	19
TOTAL	6,258	397	6,655

	Average Months Served by Commitment Offense and Sex			Commitment Offense by Sex Percentage Distribution		
Against Persons						
Homicide	66	56	64	2	4	2
Kidnapping	54	53	54	1	1	1
Sexual Assault	39	8	39	3	0	3
Robbery	56	65	56	6	5	6
Assault	27	19	26	8	4	8
TOTAL	43 (N = 865)	49 (N = 47)	43 (N = 912)	20 (N = 865)	14 (N = 47)	20 (N = 912)
Property Crimes						
Arson	28	42	29	0	0	0
Burglary	26	21	26	14	13	14
Larceny	22	19	22	17	19	17
Vehicle Theft	10	8	10	2	1	1
Forgery-Fraud	26	20	25	4	15	5
Other Property	24	14	24	3	1	3
TOTAL	24 (N = 1,690)	19 (N = 161)	23 (N = 1,851)	40 (N = 1,690)	49 (N = 161)	40 (N = 1,851)
Morals/Decency						
Dangerous Drugs	21	16	20	13	18	13
Sex Offenses	41	5	40	1	1	1
Other Morals/Decency	18	22	19	1	3	1
TOTAL	22 (N = 621)	17 (N = 71)	22 (N = 692)	15 (N = 621)	22 (N = 71)	15 (N = 692)
Public Order Crimes						
DWI	7	7	7	16	10	16
Other Public Order	15	13	14	5	2	5
TOTAL	9 (N = 908)	8 (N = 39)	9 (N = 947)	21 (N = 908)	12 (N = 39)	21 (N = 947)
All Other Crimes	51 (N = 157)	15 (N = 11)	48 (N = 168)	4 (N = 157)	3 (N = 11)	4 (N = 168)
TOTAL	24 (N = 4,241)	22 (N = 329)	24 (N = 4,570)	100 (N = 4,241)	100 (N = 329)	100 (N = 4,570)

Average Months Served by Felony Type and Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Non-Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	18	16	18
Non-Dangerous/One Prior	32	30	32
Non-Dangerous/Two Priors	55	64	55
Dangerous/Non-Repetitive	59	62	59
Dangerous/One Prior	43	78	55
Dangerous/Two Priors	46	43	45
Other	100	90	99
TOTAL	22 (N = 4,241)	20 (N = 329)	22 (N = 4,570)

Average Months Served by Felony Class and Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Class 1	64	0	64
Class 2	42	27	41
Class 3	39	35	38
Class 4	26	27	26
Class 5	12	14	12
Class 6	10	9	10
Other	107	87	105
TOTAL	23 (N = 4,241)	21 (N = 329)	23 (N = 4,570)

Release Types by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Expiration	19	16	19
To Probation	5	5	5
Mandatory Release	18	7	17
Parole	20	22	20
Temporary Release	34	46	35
Work Furlough	2	3	2
Discretionary Release	0	0	0
Release by Court Order	1	1	1
Interstate Compact	0	0	0
Death	1	0	1
Earned Release Credit	0	0	0
TOTAL	100 (N = 4,241)	100 (N = 329)	100 (N = 4,570)

Age Groups by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
15-20	6	6	6
21-24	21	18	21
25-29	26	27	26
30-34	19	23	19
35-39	12	15	12
40-44	7	6	7
45-49	4	3	4
50-54	2	2	2
55-59	1	0	1
60-Older	2	0	2
TOTAL	100 (N = 4,241)	100 (N = 329)	100 (N = 4,570)

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Apache	0	0	0
Cochise	9	0	9
Coconino	13	2	15
Gila	4	1	5
Graham	4	2	6
Greenlee	0	0	0
La Paz	1	0	1
Maricopa	423	72	495
Mohave	17	5	22
Navajo	10	0	10
Pima	91	14	105
Pinal	18	2	20
Santa Cruz	2	2	4
Yavapai	7	1	8
Yuma	12	0	12
Other	19	4	23
Total	630	105	735

Age Groups by Sex Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
11	0	0	0
12	0	1	0
13	3	6	3
14	11	7	10
15	23	26	24
16	31	37	32
17	32	23	31
Total	100 (N = 630)	100 (N = 105)	100 (N = 735)

Race Groups by Sex Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Caucasian	54	71	56
Black	15	8	14
Native American	4	2	4
Spanish Origin	26	18	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Other	1	1	1
Total	100 (N = 630)	100 (N = 105)	100 (N = 735)

Age Groups by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
11	0	0	0
12	1	2	1
13	4	4	4
14	10	10	10
15	22	28	23
16	31	28	30
17	32	28	32
Total	100 (N = 1,148)	100 (N = 152)	100 (N = 1,300)

Race Groups by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Caucasian	54	67	55
Black	12	9	12
Native American	4	4	4
Spanish Origin	29	19	28
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Other	1	1	1
Total	100 (N = 1,148)	100 (N = 152)	100 (N = 1,300)

Commitment Type by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
New Court Commitments	98	99	98
Re-Committed by Court	2	1	2
Total	100 (N = 1,148)	100 (N = 152)	100 (N = 1,300)

Admissions do not include returns from escape, court, hospital, furlough, abscond and transfer movements.

County of Commitment by Sex

	Male	Female	Total
Cochise	12	1	13
Coconino	23	5	28
Gila	9	1	10
Graham	10	3	13
Greenlee	0	0	0
La Paz	2	0	2
Maricopa	787	102	889
Mohave	31	8	39
Navajo	14	0	14
Pima	159	26	185
Pinal	31	2	33
Santa Cruz	19	2	21
Yavapai	17	1	18
Yuma	27	0	27
Other	7	1	8
Total	1,148	152	1,300

Release Type by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Expiration	5	2	5
Discharge for cause	2	0	2
Parole-reg	89	91	88
Interstate	0	0	0
Death	0	0	0
End Residence	4	7	5
Unknown	0	0	0
TOTAL	100 (N = 2,874)	100 (N = 434)	100 (N = 3,308)

Releases do not include escapes, out to court and hospital, furlough, absconder and transfer movements. Releases on parole include more than one parole for some juveniles.

Ages by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
11	0	0	0
12	0	1	0
13	2	2	1
14	6	10	7
15	16	25	17
16	32	32	32
17	40	27	39
18	4	3	4
TOTAL	100 (N = 2,874)	100 (N = 434)	100 (N = 3,308)

Race Groups by Sex
Percentage Distribution

	Male	Female	Total
Caucasian	52	70	54
Black	12	9	12
Native American	4	3	4
Spanish Origin	29	16	28
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Other	3	2	2
TOTAL	100 (N = 2,874)	100 (N = 434)	100 (N = 3,308)

County of Residence and Status Percentage Distribution

County	Parole Adult	Parole Juvenile	Work Furlough	Administrative Release	Interstate Compact Adult	Interstate Compact Juvenile	Total Adult	Total Juvenile
Apache	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	0
Cochise	1	0	0	1	3	0	2	0
Coconino	2	21	0	2	2	14	2	19
Gila	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	6
Graham	1	9	0	0	0	0	1	7
Greenlee	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
La Paz	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	2
Maricopa	65	0	65	64	60	22	63	4
Mohave	2	24	3	2	5	36	3	27
Navajo	1	8	3	2	1	7	1	7
Pima	18	0	23	21	20	7	20	2
Pinal	4	0	3	2	2	0	3	0
Santa Cruz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yavapai	2	9	0	1	3	7	2	9
Yuma	2	19	0	3	2	0	2	15
TOTAL	100 (N = 1,122)	100 (N = 53)	100 (N = 39)	100 (N = 461)	100 (N = 1,212)	100 (N = 14)	100 (N = 2,834)	100 (N = 67)

County of Residence and Status

County	Parole Adult	Parole Juvenile	Work Furlough	Administrative Release	Interstate Compact Adult	Interstate Compact Juvenile	Total Adult	Total Juvenile
Apache	7	0	1	5	9	0	22	0
Cochise	12	0	0	3	30	0	45	0
Coconino	23	11	0	11	29	2	63	13
Gila	4	4	0	4	6	0	14	4
Graham	14	5	0	2	2	0	18	5
Greenlee	2	1	0	0	1	0	3	1
La Paz	3	0	0	1	5	1	9	1
Maricopa	726	0	26	293	732	3	1,777	3
Mohave	25	13	1	11	64	5	101	18
Navajo	7	4	1	7	18	1	33	5
Pima	204	0	9	95	245	1	553	1
Pinal	46	0	1	11	20	0	78	0
Santa Cruz	10	0	0	1	2	0	13	0
Yavapai	16	5	0	4	30	1	50	6
Yuma	23	10	0	13	19	0	55	10
TOTAL	1,122	53	39	461	1,212	14	2,834	67

Percentage of Juveniles and Adults of the Total Population Who are Arrested for Part I Crimes by Type of Crime A Comparison of the Nation and Arizona

	Nationwide				Arizona			
	Juvenile	Adult	Total	#	Juvenile	Adult	Total	#
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	9	91	100	(15,953)	10	90	100	(238)
Forcible Rape	15	85	100	(30,777)	12	88	100	(460)
Robbery	23	78	100	(123,649)	15	85	100	(1,403)
Aggravated Assault	13	87	100	(293,121)	12	88	100	(6,919)
Burglary	36	64	100	(374,081)	31	70	100	(11,173)
Larceny-Theft	32	68	100	(1,179,482)	26	74	100	(46,858)
Motor Vehicle Theft	40	61	100	(127,749)	32	68	100	(2,643)
Arson	41	60	100	(15,440)	36	64	100	(483)
All Part I	30	70	100	(2,160,252)	25	75	100	(70,177)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice "Crime in the United States – 1986"
Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Percentage of Juveniles and Adults of Respective Populations Who are Arrested for Part I Crimes By Type of Crime

	Juveniles		Adults		All	
	Nation	Arizona	Nation	Arizona	Nation	Arizona
Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	0	1	0
Forcible Rape	1	0	2	1	1	1
Robbery	4	1	6	2	6	2
Aggravated Assault	6	5	17	12	14	10
Burglary	21	19	16	15	17	16
Larceny-Theft	59	69	53	66	55	67
Motor Vehicle Theft	8	5	5	3	6	4
Arson	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL (N =)	100% (639,426)	100% (17,571)	100% (1,520,826)	100% (52,606)	100% (2,160,252)	100% (70,177)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice "Crime in the United States – 1986"
Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.